

MUTHOOT MICROFIN LIMITED

**As per RBI guidelines no DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20
Dated November 04, 2019, Liquidity Coverage Disclosures as below:**

LCR Disclosure	Rs. In Millions	
	Quarter ended	
	March 31, 2026	
Particulars	Total Unweighted Value (Average)#	Total Weighted Value (Average)@
High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		
Cash and bank balance	3,799.97	3,799.97
Government Securities	1,237.87	1,237.87
	5,037.84	5,037.84
Cash Outflows		
Deposits	-	-
Unsecured wholesale funding	-	-
Secured wholesale funding	-	-
Additional requirements, of which		
i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-
ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
Other contractual funding obligations	6,362.22	7,316.55
Other contingent funding obligations	-	-
	6,362.22	7,316.55
Cash Inflows		
Secured Lending	-	-
Inflows from fully performing exposures	6,877.43	5,158.07
Other cash inflows	-	-
	6,877.43	5,158.07
75% of Stressed Outflows		5,487.41
Total Net Cash Outflows		2158.48
Liquidity Coverage Ratio		233.40%

As per RBI guidelines no DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 Dated November 04, 2019, NBFCs assets with more than Rs.5,000 crores, required to maintain Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as mentioned therein. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is one of the key parameters closely monitored by RBI to enable a more resilient financial sector. The objective of the LCR is to promote an environment wherein Balance Sheet carries a strong liquidity for short term cash flow requirements. To ensure strong liquidity NBFCs are required to maintain adequate pool of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) which can be easily converted into cash to meet their stressed liquidity needs for 30 calendar days. The LCR is expected to improve the ability of financial sector to absorb the shocks arising from financial and/or economic stress, thus reducing the risk of spill over from financial sector to real economy.

The Liquidity Risk Management of the Company is managed by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) under the governance of Board approved Liquidity Risk Framework and Asset Liability Management policy. The LCR levels for the Balance Sheet date is derived by arriving the stressed expected cash inflow and outflow for the next calendar month. To compute stressed cash outflow, all expected and contracted cash outflows are considered by applying a stress of 15%. Similarly, inflows for the Company is arrived at by considering all expected and contracted inflows by applying a haircut of 25%.

The Company for purpose of computing outflows, has considered: (1) all the contractual debt repayments, and (2) other expected or contracted cash outflows. Inflows comprises of: (1) expected receipt from all performing loans, and (2) liquid investment which are unencumbered and have not been considered as part of HQLA.

For the purpose of HQLA the Company considers: (1) Unencumbered Government securities, and (2) Cash and Bank balances.

The LCR is computed by dividing the stock of HQLA by its total net cash outflows over one-month stress period. The Company is required to maintain LCR of 100%.

Unweighted values are calculated as outstanding balances maturing or callable within one month (for inflows and outflows). Averages are calculated basis simple average of daily observations over the previous quarter.

@ Weighted values are calculated after the application of respective haircuts (for HQLA) and stress factors on inflow (75%) and outflow (115%).

LCR coverage ratio is based on Management estimations of future inflows and outflows which is relied upon by the auditors.